

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1975

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. 67, NO. 60 TWO SECTIONS INTERNATIONAL EDITION 5¢ IN BRITAIN ISLES 15¢ ELSEWHERE

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## Focus

### Adventures of a census taker

By Robert M. Press

Chicago  
Anna Mae Brown sometimes climbs fences to get answers. Once she ignored a sign reading "Survivors Will Be Prosecuted." She holds late backyard meetings and often interrupts people's favorite TV programs. Depending on what people tell her when she knocks on their door, the President of the United States and Congress scurry into action, stock analysts sigh or groan, and federal funds begin to flow.

She helps determine the nation's unemployment rate. And it is not an easy task.

Each month Mrs. Brown and about 1,000 other persons working for the U.S. Bureau of the Census interview a sampling of families across the country about their job status.

"Some people will post signs, 'Beware of the Dog,' but they don't have dogs," she said recently on one of the rare occasions when she was the person being questioned. (In nine years of survey work she estimates she has made 30,000 interviews.) "I go to the gate and whistle. If there's a dog, it'll come."

#### A matter of timing

Reaching the door is only part of the work; finding someone at home and getting them to answer is next.

"My best hours are before 11 a.m., before the housewife goes out, and from 5 p.m. to 8," explains Mrs. Brown. "Or I try to find out when schools get out and try to be there [at the home] then."

At one three-story apartment here in Chicago "I saw a woman peeking out on the first level through her venetian blinds." Mrs. Brown held up her portfolio with the words "U.S. Bureau of the Census" clearly stamped on it. "She shook her head 'no' and closed the blinds." Later Mrs. Brown returned when the son was home and managed to get her data.

The 58,000 addresses selected for family interviews are chosen by the Census Bureau as a cross section of the nation. An interviewer is sent to the address once a month for four months and a year later for four more months, even if a new family moves in at the address. About four percent of the people refuse to be interviewed. "I had one man tell me if I were a man he'd bust me in the mouth for asking such personal questions," Mrs. Brown recalls. When people balk at interviews, "it is not a personal feeling toward me. I'm the only person they meet who represents the government."

#### Electronic speed

"Many times I take people to a welfare office or social security office," she explains. It is not part of her official duties, but "that's the part of the job I like best. Many people are old and just don't know where to go."

Mrs. Brown and the others conduct their interviews during the week of the 19th of every month. Within seven days they must mail their forms to Jeffersonville, Ind., where the Census Bureau puts the data on microfilm. 11

## UN shuns meddling in Cyprus

Feels solution best left to two sides

By David Anable  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.  
The Cyprus dispute has boiled over into the United Nations Security Council, just as the basic issues were about being tackled. But the diplomatic consensus here is that, like it or not, the Cypriots themselves are going to have to sort out their own problems.

The Security Council is expected to hear all sides and then say the same thing later this week in a formal resolution—that is, reaffirming the strategic Mediterranean island's independence and integrity, and calling for renewed negotiations between the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities.

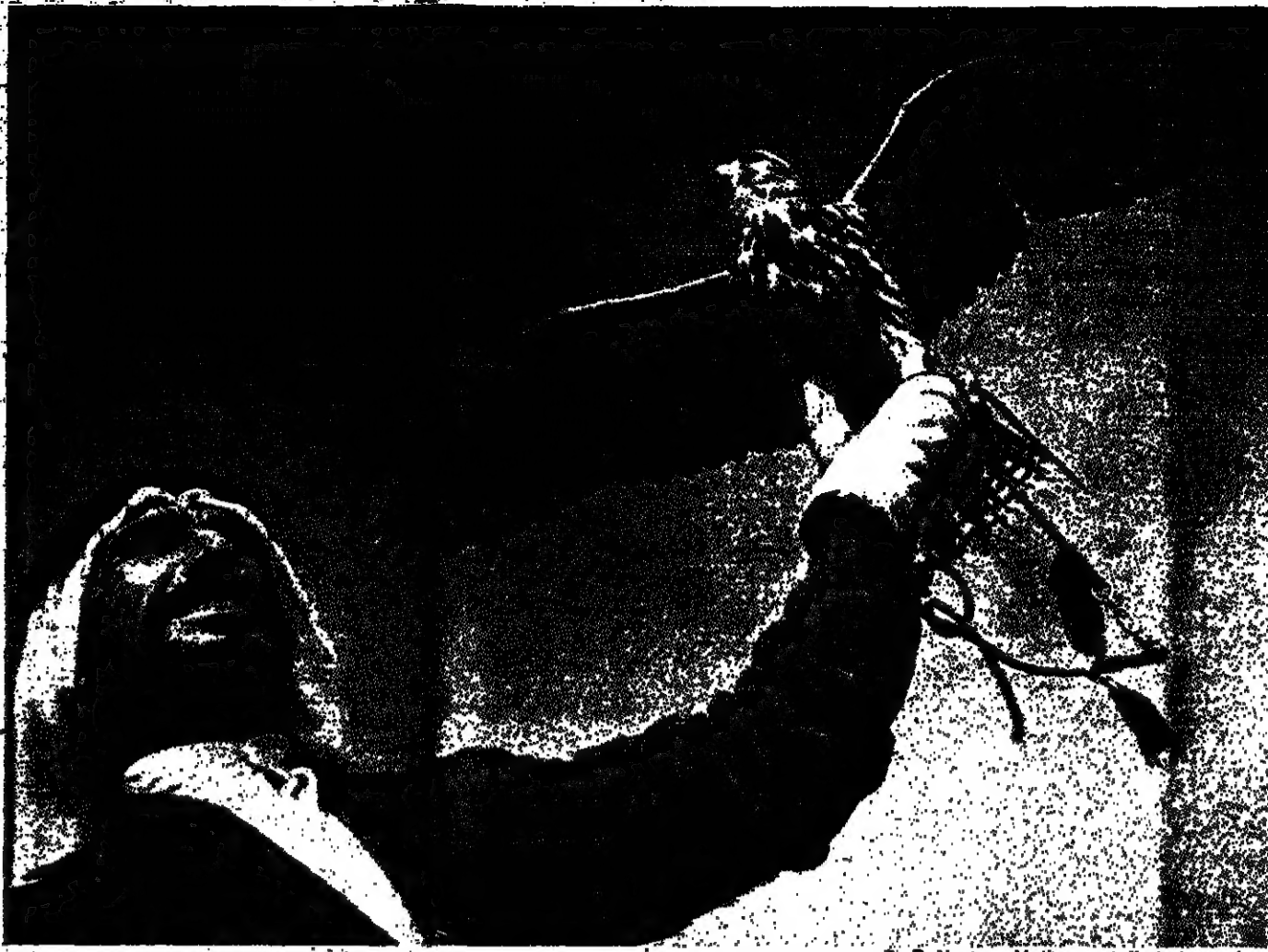
Security Council discussion is likely to reflect the big powers' deep concern over the dispute, involving as it does NATO's southeastern flank and bordering on the ever-tense Mideast. But the final resolution, equally, is expected to reflect the big powers' current lack of direct influence.

The United States has managed to offend both sides—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger originally upsetting the Greeks by appearing to tilt toward the Turks, and Congress affronting the Turks by cutting off arms aid.

The Soviet Union would like to muscle in on the issue by turning it over to some form of international committee (including itself) to arbitrate. But China, whose representative is this month's president of the Security Council, vehemently opposes the Soviet proposal.

Even the usually monolithic "third world" countries are split, some supporting Greek-Cypriot President Makarios' non-aligned stand, others favoring the Muslim Turkish position.

This latest appeal to the international community comes with some teeth. It is not just humanitarian, rather than simply humanitarian, issues began Jan. 14 between Greek-Cypriot negotiator Glafkos Clerides and his Turkish-Cypriot counterpart Rauf Denktaş. \*Please turn to Page 4



By R. Norman Matherly, staff photographer

The gulf: from feudal falconry to more offensive weapons

## Mideast awash in imported weapons

By John E. Cooley  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon  
The United States, the Soviet Union, France, and Britain are pumping arms and military know-how into the Middle East area at an unprecedented pace.

Specialists here estimate that Mideast governments, especially Iran, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Libya, Egypt, Syria, and Iraq, may well double their 1974 military expenditures to around \$40 billion in 1975.

Instructors and technicians, especially from the Soviet Union and the United States, are moving in with the giant arms packages. Some current examples are about 1,500 Soviet military personnel in the northeast African state of Somalia and more than 1,000 in Syria; 1,500 U.S. civilian and

600 U.S. military personnel in Iran, and somewhat fewer American military in Saudi Arabia.

The Vinnell Corporation of Los Angeles has a controversial contract, under U.S. congressional investigation, for 1,000 more U.S. civilian veterans to train the Saudi National Guard.

Still more U.S. personnel are expected shortly in Kuwait to accompany more than 30 A-4 Skyhawk aircraft as well as Superhawk anti-aircraft missiles and transport vehicles purchased last year, and in the Sultanate of Oman for a new U.S. military-aid program there.

Assignment of McDonnell-Douglas Aircraft Corporation technicians for the Skyhawks and Raytheon Corporation specialists for the Superhawk

missiles are believed to be part of the Kuwait deal.

Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat expelled some 15,000 Soviet military personnel from Egypt in July, 1972, and never readmitted them, despite the October, 1973, war with Israel. But resumption of Soviet arms shipments now is reported in Egypt.

Inevitably, say Arab military analysts, this will involve return of at least several hundred Soviet personnel to Egypt. News agencies in Cairo quoted Egyptian Foreign Minister Imad Fahmy as telling an Egyptian parliamentary committee Feb. 18 that Egypt would not go back to the Mideast peace talks in Geneva until its arms losses of October, 1973, are replaced either by the Soviets or by other sources.

#### Losses replaced

The Israeli Chief of Staff, Gen. Mordecai Gur, said in an Israeli radio interview that Egypt had received Soviet-made weapons from Libya recently. Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres told the Israeli Knesset (Parliament) that Libya had purchased \$3 billion worth of Soviet weapons, including tanks, fighter planes, and ground-to-air missiles. He added that delivery began last summer.

Israel's 1973 war losses in aircraft, tanks, artillery, and missiles have been replaced by the United States. \*Please turn to Page 4

## Thatcher's 'cabinet': moving to center

Maudling, a liberal, in foreign affairs post

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Britain's new Conservative Party leader, Margaret Thatcher, has struck an astute balance in her choice of men and women for her "shadow" cabinet. And in so doing, her aim is doubtless to counter suggestions that her defeat of Edward Heath, as the prospective next Conservative prime minister marks a sharp swing to the right.

The most eye-catching and perhaps most surprising of her appointments is that of Reginald Maudling to be the Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs. This is the area in which Mrs. Thatcher herself has perhaps least experience.

Mr. Maudling has wide experience in ministerial office, going back to the \*Please turn to Page 4



Keystone  
Maudling: for left



Keystone  
Joseph: for right

## U.S. relaxation of travel curb—a nod to Cuba

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

In an abrupt change of policy, the United States is this week notifying Cuban diplomats assigned to the United Nations that they may travel up to 250 miles from New York City.

The move is seen in Latin American circles as a conciliatory gesture by Washington—the latest in a series of moves by both the United States and Cuba aimed at relaxing tensions between the two nations.

For more than a decade, Cubans at the UN have been restricted to a 25-mile radius from mid-Manhattan.

Now, however, with the 10-fold increase in the area they may visit, Cubans may now go to Boston or Washington.

With hints of new U.S.-Cuba relationships in the air, the possibility of travel to Washington by Cubans at the UN is stirring speculation. \*Please turn to Page 4

## Congress may stiffen fines on politically generous firms

By Peter C. Stuart  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Gulf Oil Corporation illegally contributed \$25,000 to the Nixon reelection campaign of 1972. As penalty, the nation's 12th richest corporation, with annual revenues exceeding \$18.2 billion, was fined \$5,000—or about as much money as Gulf collected last year every 10 seconds.

Leniency? No, judicial toughness. The \$5,000 fine is the maximum which the law allows.

Under its provisions, virtually unchanged since Theodore Roosevelt's presidency in 1907, at least 18 corporations have pleaded guilty to unlawful campaign contributions totaling \$1.8 million. Their combined fines: \$49,000, or less than 4 percent of the contributions.

Rep. George E. Danielson (D) of California, a member of the House of Representatives' Judiciary Com-

mittee, thinks it's time to upgrade the penalties and deterrence.

"Corporations which make unlawful campaign contributions actually stand to gain by being caught," he says. The money which they gave away is refunded, he explains, minus the fine. All but one of the 18 corporate contributors left the court being paid back money.

"There is no justification for a penal sanction which leaves the wrongdoer in a better position than where the law found him," argues the Los Angeles lawyer.

Representative Danielson has introduced legislation hiking the fine on illegal campaign gifts to the level of the contribution itself, plus any other penalties.

It would apply to corporations, labor organizations, and government contractors.

The bill—a product of Mr. Danielson's post-Watergate "mulling over how it all happened," in an aide's \*Please turn to Page 2

## Ford, Congress nearing accord?

Senators examine road to compromise

By Peter C. Stuart  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
The rapidly heating leadership contest between President Ford and the Democratic Congress soon may cool off in a united program of economic and energy relief.

The first hints of compromise now are emerging.

Some senators predict that the President and Congress may begin negotiating their differences this week, and agree on a mutual national recovery program in as promptly as two weeks.

One co-author of Senate Democrats' own economic plan, Sen. Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia, emerged from breakfast with the President Wednesday, Feb. 18, forecasting joint action "very speedily." Another breakfast guest, Sen. John L. McClellan (D) of Arkansas, agreed.

#### Seeking togetherness

"We are not looking for a fight," said Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield later. "We'd like to work together for the nation as a whole."

Possible areas of compromise: the size of the expected tax cut (the administration has hinted that the House Ways and Means bill, more generous to middle- and lower-income groups than the Ford proposals, might be acceptable); and the timetable for future oil import-tariff hikes.

Later White House press secretary Ron Nessen appeared to play down immediate prospect of presidential compromise, but quoted Mr. Ford as telling the senators he has "shown a degree of moderation and conciliation."

Some outside government also are beginning to urge an end to partisan bickering.

Henry Ford II, chairman of the board of Ford Motor Company, appealed to the White House and Congress "to stop focusing on the other side's errors and start searching for common ground."

"In my 30 years as a businessman, I have never before felt so uncertain and so troubled about the future of both my country and my company," he told the Joint Economic Committee.

The olive branches of compromise appear just when the battlelines of confrontation are fast hardening.

The Senate was expected to vote late Wednesday to postpone for 90 days the President's consumption-cutting hike in the tariff on imported oil, then try to muster the two-thirds margin needed to override his promised veto. \*Please turn to Page 4

## Early daylight saving—an idea whose time has come?

By Lucia Mouat  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Most Americans will lose an hour of sleep Sunday morning as clocks roll ahead one hour into daylight saving time—a part of an energy-saving experiment that could become permanent.

The move to more morning darkness and extra daylight at day's end takes place two months ahead of the schedule that has prevailed in the U.S. for most of the last decade.

It would take special legislation to make this current pattern of eight months of daylight saving and four months of standard time in the winter (instead of the usual 6:6 ratio) the national norm.

But Capitol Hill sources report there is strong sentiment for such a change—that it is a "distinct possibility."

For one thing, it appears to strike an acceptable compromise between those with conflicting energy and safety concerns over the added early morning darkness of daylight saving in winter. Also, it won a vote of confidence from Americans in opinion polls—before it was instituted.

However, much may depend on public reaction over the next two months.

"After Sunday we could be hit with another avalanche of mail from people attributing their troubles to daylight saving time," concedes one congressional source.

Much also depends on a final De-



By Pete Main, staff photographer

Time to spring ahead

partment of Transportation (DOT) report on the energy and safety impact of the added months of daylight saving time. It is due in Congress by the end of July, and hearings on its findings are considered likely in the commerce committees of one or both houses.

It was the DOT in its interim report of last summer on the subject that recommended the current 6:4 modification of Congress' earlier energy \*Please turn to Page 4





U.S. governors 'united'—in diversity

Govs. Ellis T. Grasso of Connecticut, Richard Kneip of Washington, and Cecil D. Andrus of Idaho (left to right)

Join chief executives in discussing alternative solutions to U.S. energy-economy problems at annual conference.

## Governors split on recession fight

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
United States governors, having their say about what should be done to help the economy, have been unable to come together behind any single package that President Ford or Congress could turn to as an alternative. Democratic governors, who dominate the midwinter session of the National Governors' Conference here, are speaking out strongly against the President's proposals. They charge that Mr. Ford is "feeding the depression," "adding to unemployment," and "being uncooperative and hostile to Congress."

But the complaints of the 36 Democratic, 13 Republican, and one independent chief executives have been regional in nature. The Northeast has been unhappy with the fuel-import fee and its impact, and oil-producing states are interested in more incentives.

One Democratic governor, not speaking for attribution, commented: "About all we are going to be able to do here is attack the President for not coming up with satisfactory legislation—but we will not be united on any single program."

Also, there is little inclination among the Democrats assembled here to prod the Democratic Congress to action on the economy. Asked by a reporter, over breakfast, how much time he thought Congress had to come up with its own economic program, Gov. Hugh Carey of New York said "until the end of this session."

On one, rather narrow issue the governors did seem to be speaking as one: Through their chairman, Gov. Calvin L. Rampton of Utah, the governors are calling for an end to or an easing of federal requirements for state matching funds for the \$4 billion in highway funds that the President has released to the states.

Governor Rampton says that nearly half of the state governors have

reported they could not meet this matching requirement.

Actually, the political talk among the governors is almost as lively as the conversations on the economy.

There seemed to be a consensus among the Democratic governors that "almost anything can happen" in next year's race for the presidency.

Democratic governors were singling out Governors Carey, Daniel Walker of Illinois, and Reubin Askew of Florida as those within their ranks who would be "possible" presidential candidates next year.

But all three of these governors were, themselves, pulling back from a run for the presidency—all saying that they had too much to do in their own states to give any thought to seeking the office.

Another possible candidate, Democratic Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, declared he was physically fit—but stopped short of saying he would make another run for the presidency.

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## Kremlin dissent spills to press

Brezhnev and Kosygin apparently quarrel over Soviet objectives

By Paul Wohl  
Written for  
The Christian Science Monitor

Sharp dissent in the Kremlin's council chambers, which deepened during Soviet Party Leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's temporary indisposition, has spilled out into the press.

The protagonists are Mr. Brezhnev, supported by a majority of the Central Committee, and a more cautious majority of the Politburo headed by Premier Alexei N. Kosygin.

This is how seasoned observers of the Soviet scene interpret two parallel articles, one by Piotr A. Rodionov, first deputy director of the prestigious Marx-Lenin Institute of the Central Committee in the Jan. 21 Pravda; the other by Vladimir V. Shcherbitsky, full Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukraine in No. 2 of the magazine Partinaya Zhizn.

Both authors take the Politburo to task for "foot-dragging" and complain that the political leadership is seriously hindered by "specific concerns of state and economic organizations." Both emphasize the need for "collectivity."

### French comment recalled

One is reminded of a comment by the well-known French Kremlinologist Michel Tatu in his book "Power in the Kremlin": "Whenever a collective leadership manages to keep its disagreements secret, the political debate tends to shift toward a lower hierarchy."

Messrs. Shcherbitsky and Rodionov chide the Politburo for not implementing the tasks outlined by Mr. Brezhnev in his address to the Dec. 16 plenum of the Central Committee.

Since Mr. Brezhnev's speech was not published, one can only infer what the disagreement was about.



Brezhnev: chiding

Two months before the December plenum, Mr. Brezhnev in Kishinev, denounced the economic performance as unsatisfactory. His criticism went beyond the usual chiding of factory managers and economic officials for inefficiency. Behind his criticism he seems to have realized that the country's natural resources are overtaxed, that the consumer program of 1971 was overambitious and that a retrenchment of new production facilities is needed for maintaining the country's defenses.

While Mr. Brezhnev wants to curtail the development of new civilian projects to boost the military potential, Mr. Kosygin, two months after

Mr. Brezhnev's speech in Kishinev, vehemently insisted on the "fastest possible commissioning of new production facilities" (in a Nov. 2 speech in Frunze).

### Foreign policy affected

The quarrel of the two leaders also extends to foreign policy, with Mr. Kosygin wanting to proceed cautiously in the Middle East and to seek a compromise with China. But both leaders are eager to secure massive Western, and especially American, industrial investments.

Pravda's lead editorial on the eve of the December plenum suggested to some observers that it is up to the party to find successors for Mr. Kosygin and other members of the government.

In his article in Partinaya Zhizn Mr. Shcherbitsky wrote that "the increased tasks are simply beyond the strength of some economic leaders" and, quoting a recent development in the Ukrainian Central Committee, intimated that the U.S.S.R. Central Committee should take the initiative to remove some heads of the government bureaucracy "who cannot cope with present day tasks."

According to Mr. Rodionov, the Politburo has failed to "guarantee the unconditional attainment of the target planned." The "target," according to both authors, protecting "the development of the productive forces of East Siberia and the Far East" from a threat from China.

The tug of war in the Kremlin continues. Its outcome will depend upon the vigor with which Mr. Brezhnev can present his policy, on the alignment in the Central Committee and in the Politburo and, last but not least, on the stand of senior Politburo member Mikhail A. Suslov who so far has not been heard from.

## Walking backwards to summit

Brezhnev-Ford 'spring' get-together suffers a series of detente setbacks

By Victor Zern  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Something odd is happening about this year's Washington summit meeting between President Ford and Leonid I. Brezhnev.

During the Vladivostok meeting last November, Henry A. Kissinger said that the next summit would be held in the spring. When difficulties began to emerge between Washington and Moscow on trade and on SALT, official spokesmen began to speak of a "summer" summit in June or early July.

On the plane flying Dr. Kissinger to Geneva to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, reporters were told that the summit might not be held until September.

### Soviet view of summits

It is the Russians who have usually been keen on summits, laying great store by the "regularity" of the meetings as one of the most visible signs of the permanence of detente. Even when former President Nixon was trying to use last year's summit to ward off Watergate, Soviet spokesmen maintained that the principle of regularity should be observed regardless of international political considerations.

It was Mr. Brezhnev who urged the holding of the Vladivostok summit soon after Mr. Ford took over, while the White House played hard to get. It knew that the Soviet predilection for summits might make it possible to extract a handsome price from Moscow, and it was proved right.

The Soviet interest in an early summit derives this time, in addition to the usual factors, from the elaborate

rate Kremlin plans for a European conference of heads of state.

Moscow wants the conference to proclaim the beginning of a new era of cooperation—on Soviet terms—and the ending of the post-war era of friction and squabbles. The Kremlin has announced detailed plans for the celebration of the 30th anniversary of victory in Europe in early May.

### Weeks of celebration

The celebration, and the massive propaganda operation linked to it, which will extend over a period of weeks, is designed to prove to any skeptics in the Soviet Union that Mr. Brezhnev's foreign policy has been a resounding success.

Another event, scheduled to precede the European summit, is a conference of European Communist parties, which is also intended to demonstrate Mr. Brezhnev's success in imposing a degree of unity on the communist movement, at least in Europe.

As originally conceived by the Kremlin, the spring summit in Washington, which was to put the formal seal of approval on the SALT agreement, drafted in outline in Vladivostok, was to act as the hinge not only linking all these events, but helping to promote them.

Moscow's repudiation of the trade-and-emigration agreement, which Dr. Kissinger described as a setback to detente, appears to have set back also the date of the summit. If the spring date is still important to Moscow, the Kremlin could easily repair the damage.

### Kissinger suggestion

Dr. Kissinger evidently suggested to Mr. Gromyko that if Jewish emigration were now to increase "imper-

ceptibly," some of the difficulties on the trade front might be resolved.

If Moscow proves cooperative on this and other problems, the date could presumably be advanced again, and the whole series of linked events which means so much to Mr. Brezhnev could begin to unfold as he planned it, including Mr. Ford's visit to Europe for the European conference and Mr. Brezhnev's own visit to Egypt to claim credit for the Soviet Union's role in making a Mideast settlement possible.

### Brezhnev's standing

But this depends on whether Mr. Brezhnev's position in the Kremlin is secure enough to resume the process of active bargaining and the swapping of far-reaching concessions with Dr. Kissinger—such as the concessions which made the original trade-and-emigration deal and the Vladivostok SALT agreement possible.

His reappearance, self-confident and smiling, on news photographs flashed around the world, is regarded by experts as proving one thing only—that his health has improved. But they have no way of telling how long the improvement will be maintained.

Nor will they easily forget the lesson they learned when Mr. Brezhnev's predecessor, Nikita Khrushchev, was one day being shown in official news photographs to be in the best of health, and to be the dominant personality in the Soviet leadership—only to be dismissed next day on the grounds of poor health, and to be denounced thereafter as politically irresponsible.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Marcia Regier

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Subscription price: \$15.00 per year in advance, \$16.50 per year in arrears. Single copy, 15 cents. Air mail delivery rates on request.  
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### ★ Adventures of a census taker

Continued from Page 1

is then whittled electronically to bureau headquarters in Suitland, Md., where it is scanned and put on computer tapes. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, part of the U.S. Department of Labor, publishes the results early the next month.

The surveys count as unemployed only persons who have "actively looked for work in the past four weeks, are currently available for work," and do not have a job. Some critics, including several mayors, contend this misses those who have given up looking for work. Since some federal emergency funds for public service jobs are tied to the unemployment rates in an area, the controversy is real.

The Census Bureau says it does not share the data with anyone outside the bureau, and the final information is published without family names or other identification.

### ★ Firms may get stiffer fines

Continued from Page 1

words—is expected to rally wide support in the new reform-minded Congress.

First hurdle could be Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D) of Ohio, chairman of the House Administration Committee which will process the bill. Representative Hays has been an opponent of much campaign-reform legislation.

"This may be an idea whose time has come—after 98 years," says an aide.

Ironically, the original 1907 law was inspired by campaign activities remarkably similar to the recent ones: contributions from banks and corporations to the Republican National Executive Committee for the presidential campaign of William McKinley in 1900 and Theodore Roosevelt in 1904.

دولت، نیو یارک



# U.S. equal rights struggle

## Amendment so close — yet so far away

By Gay Andrews Dillha  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

A hard-fought tug-of-war has developed over the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), which would guarantee women's rights. It is now just a few votes short of ratification.

After swift approval of the measure by more than 30 state legislatures, opponents are digging in their heels in North Carolina, Illinois, Missouri, Florida, and a half-dozen other states.

"It's a hard fight everywhere," says Mary Brooks, ERA national coordinator for the League of Women Voters. "This year it's been made clear there won't be any easy victory."

Thirty-four states have approved the ERA amendment; four more are needed to make it the 27th amendment to the Constitution.

### Remaining states

But most of the remaining states are conservative and rural. Many are

southern, where legislators worry that the new amendment could trigger another round of unpopular rulings by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Grass-roots opposition is formidable and comes mostly from women who worry that ERA will make them second-class citizens. They say it will end alimony payments, require service in the armed forces, do away with a father's legal duties to support his family, and even result in common bathrooms for men and women.

Backers of ERA, which include the League of Women Voters, Common Cause, and the National Organization for Women, targeted 10 states for action in 1975. But already ERA has been rejected in three of those states — Oklahoma, Indiana, and Arizona — while winning in only North Dakota.

### Crucial battlegrounds

The next crucial battlegrounds are shaping up in Missouri, Illinois, and North Carolina. Both sides agree the races are close.

"We don't have to get passed three states to get ratification this year," says Mary Brooks.

All three states, as well as South Carolina and Nevada, are expected to make a decision in March. Then the focus shifts to Florida, where the Legislature convenes in April.

It is the opponents of ERA, though, who are focusing over the results this year so far.

In addition to victories in Oklahoma, Indiana, and Arizona, the anti-ERA forces also have won victories in Virginia, and, just this week, in Georgia and Utah.

Shirley Spellerberg of Miami, an

anti-ERA leader and president of the Florida Federation of Women for Responsible Legislation, says, "The outlook is for a close vote in a number of the remaining states."

In her state, she says, it looks "especially close."

Mrs. Spellerberg has some hard words for Mrs. Betty Ford, wife of the President, who is using her position as First Lady to tip some of the close states in favor of ratification.

"I think it is highly improper for Mrs. Ford to use her influence in this way. It is a matter to be left up to the states," says Mrs. Spellerberg.

Even if supporters get 38 states, we're not going to roll over and play dead," she says. "Because we're going to bring it up about Nebraska and Tennessee. They're counting on needing four more states to ratify, but we say they need six more."

### Approval rescinded

State legislatures of Nebraska and Tennessee, which originally approved of ERA, later voted to rescind ratification.

ERA supporter Dotale Holmes of the League of Women Voters in Georgia counters that "everything we've read from legal authorities gives the states only the right to ratify a constitutional amendment, not to rescind it."

That controversy won't be settled until a 28th state ratifies the Equal Rights Amendment. Then the issue goes to Congress. Both sides concede that whichever way Congress decides, it eventually will go to the courts for a final decision.

## Socialist platform modified

# Australian Laborites switch policies

By Anne Millar  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Canberra

Concern that it was losing its hold on government and might be forced back into the political wilderness has prodded Australia's Labor Party into significant policy switches at the recent party congress.

Several factors — including rising unemployment and 20 percent inflation — have led the party to modify some of the main socialist planks in its platform. The opposition Liberals, who hold a razor-thin majority in the Senate, keep threatening to force an early election.

### Among the changes:

• The Labor Party now has come out in favor of a strong private sector, contrary to established socialist doctrine, to boost the ailing Australian economy and to help implement the party's social welfare program.

• The party has voted for the federal government to take power to control wages, a concept once anathema to the Labor movement. It will, however, require a national referendum to make this step effective.

• Even before the conference the Cabinet had eliminated its unpopular capital gains tax. It also cut off the 12.5 percent sales tax on automobiles to stimulate the flagging local car industry.

• The Cabinet has reversed its position on foreign investment to help exploit natural resources. Originally Minister for Minerals and Energy Rex Connor had maintained that Labor should keep 100 percent ownership of Australia's energy resources, while stressing that this did not mean nationalization.

But the government has also become aware that Australia does not have the means to tap its resources and, thus, after a long period of discouraging foreign investment, it now has begun to seek assistance.

The party switches offered Labor leaders an opportunity to call for unity and promise improvements in the coming year. Labor Party president and trade union leader Robert Hawke promised that by mid-1975 there would be full employment and inflation cut back to a moderate rate.

The week-long conference, held at

Terrigal, New South Wales, also led to a rallying of party support for Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, who was again confirmed as parliamentary leader.

### Cairns declines

Federal Treasurer and Deputy Prime Minister Jim Cairns has, at least for the time being, declared he has no ambitions for the leadership. This will eliminate some of the inter-party wrangling that kept Labor out of power for 23 years. Such wrangling is currently undermining the strength of the Liberal Party.

Although left-leaning party members are unhappy about some of the recent changes, Mr. Whitlam apparently feels that the vast majority of Australians are more concerned with secure jobs and holding down prices than sticking by party principles.

The policy switches, however, are no guarantee that Mr. Whitlam will gain the ground lost in recent months. That will depend largely on whether he can keep the support of the trade unions and whether the opposition will try to force an early election.

## Canada restudies budget policy

### Trudeau admits November figures already overtaken by deepening slump

By Don Sellar  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa

Only three months after unveiling budget measures to prime Canada's economic pump, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's government is being forced to draft tougher ones.

Soaring unemployment levels and a worse-than-expected American recession are behind the more gloomy economic forecasts circulating in Ottawa.

It is now expected that Finance Minister John Napier Turner, the No. 2 man in the Trudeau administration, will present a new budget sometime this spring.

Mr. Turner has conceded to Parliament that his tax-cutting November budget already is out of date and that its assumptions no longer are valid.

of Commons in the wake of the January jobless statistics.

### Criticism dodged at first

Until then, the Finance Minister had been able to dodge criticism of his November budget by contending Canada had moved more quickly than the U.S. to cope with an economic downturn.

But even when he presented his Nov. 15 budget, Mr. Turner was sufficiently worried about two consecutive "no-growth" quarters that he told reporters further measures would be forthcoming "if the situation changes."

Now, unemployment in Canada is slightly higher than it was during the spring of 1972. The problem was serious enough then, to force the Liberal government to postpone an expected election until fall, which it narrowly won.

In spite of the worsening situation, however, the government is still standing behind its November forecasts of 250,000 new jobs and a real growth rate of 4 percent in 1975.

### Misjudgement admitted

When an opposition Conservative questioner asked Mr. Turner the other day whether he had anticipated 6.7 percent unemployment in his November budget, the Finance Minister replied:

"The projections affecting our exports, upon which the budget was based, took into account the declining American economy and the flattened European and Japanese economies, representing our major customers and affecting the strength of our exports."

But he conceded the U.S. recession was worse than expected, and pleaded with the opposition to hurry passage of the budget legislation, which still has not emerged from the parliamentary mill.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Trudeau himself has delivered gloomy warnings that 1975 is going to be a tough year for Canadians.

"Though we know Canada is growing faster than every industrialized country," he told a Montreal audience recently, "we're still way below capacity. This means we won't continue to become as rich as quickly as before."

Tensions created by inflation and other economic difficulties are making for insecurity among Canadians, he said, and the answers will not be automatic.

### The French Connection has been disconnected

By Reuter

Paris

France is no longer the main transit area for drug trafficking to the United States, French deputy police director Honore Gevaudan said here.

Mr. Gevaudan, who attended a conference in New York of police chiefs from the United States, Canada, and France, said: "Thanks to results in France, the arrests of drug traffickers and the dismantling of drug rings, presently 'The French Connection' is nothing but an American film."

## Defense budget hearings

By the Associated Press

Washington

Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger testified this week that the Soviets could gain military superiority over the U.S. by 1978 to 1980 if present trends continued.

Mr. Schlesinger told a congressional panel that this could occur when the Soviets begin adding accuracy comparable to America's to their present superiority in nuclear missile throw-weight, or payload.

If Congress and the public decide the United States should become a second-rate power, Mr. Schlesinger said at another point, "we certainly are going in the right direction."

He testified before the House Armed Services Committee in support of a \$68 billion defense spending request.

Any cuts by Congress, Mr. Schlesinger said,

would proportionately increase the risk of America's being unable to prevent eventual Soviet "military preponderance" over the Eastern Hemisphere. However, he agreed that Congress could decide a higher risk level is acceptable.

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

# Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS.  
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS  
AROUND THE WORLD

## Nixon lawyer, appraiser indicted on tax charges

Washington

Richard M. Nixon's tax lawyer and a Chicago appraiser were indicted on criminal charges Wednesday in connection with the preparation of former President Nixon's tax returns for the years 1969 through 1972.

The tax lawyer, Frank DeMarco Jr., of Los Angeles, was charged with three counts of conspiring to defraud the United States by obstructing Internal Revenue Service operations, lying to IRS agents, and blocking a congressional committee's investigation.

The appraiser, Ralph G. Newman, was charged with two conspiracy counts including aiding and assisting in the preparation of a false income-tax return.

Mr. DeMarco and Mr. Newman were accused of illegally attempting to enhance Mr. Nixon's tax benefits in part by backdating the deed to Mr. Nixon's pre-presidential papers. Former White House official Edward L. Morgan pleaded guilty to similar charges last Nov. 8 and is currently serving a four-month prison term.

## UC agrees on goals for women's, ethnic jobs

Berkeley, Calif.

This week's agreement with the University of California at Berkeley, to increase the number of women and ethnic minorities on the faculty without a controversial "quota system" will be used as a model in federal negotiations with other universities across the country, according to Peter E. Holmes, director of the Office of Civil Rights of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Monitor correspondent Frederic A. Moritz reports the agreement — more than two years in negotiation — sets hiring goals and time tables for each university department based not only on its present racial and sex makeup but also on the size of the national pool of trained talent available to fill faculty vacancies. Thus, while the Chemistry Department has nine years to hire at least three women teachers, the English Department (for which there are many more women job candidates), must hire at least 14 women within six years.

If the university fails to reach these

goals and offers no adequate explanation, it could lose some of the \$9 million in federal contracts it now holds.

## 'Significant' new oil find is announced by Texaco

New York

Texaco, Inc., announced another "significant" North Sea oil discovery Tuesday in a well in British waters.

The new well is located about 109 miles northeast of Aberdeen, Scotland,



and about 7 1/2 miles west of a discovery well announced Dec. 27. The discovery well flowed at a rate of 7,248 barrels of crude oil per day. The new well is flowing at a rate of 7,605 barrels per day, Texaco said.

Industry sources have said the Claymore and Piper fields of the North Sea each could have a production potential of 200,000 barrels per day. The United States imports some 6.5 million barrels of oil each day and

consumes some 17 million barrels of oil daily.

The new Texaco well was drilled in 450 feet of water to a total depth of 9,120 feet. Texaco is drilling another well 1 1/4 miles southeast of the initial discovery well to help delineate the find.

## More jobless pay props up incomes

Washington

An increased flow of unemployment benefits last month helped keep Americans' collective incomes rising despite the recession, the government reported Wednesday.

The Commerce Department said a \$1.8 billion increase in unemployment benefits during January balanced off an identical decline in total wages and salaries for workers in private industry.

Thus, higher government payrolls plus a \$2.2 billion jump in veterans' benefits were able to push total personal income up by \$2.6 billion to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$1,193.6 billion.

The figures indicated that, despite evidence the current recession is the worst since World War II, unemployment benefits are providing the economy and individuals with a substantial cushion.

## Canada cancels nuclear exports to India

New Delhi

Canada has canceled a permit for the export of nuclear equipment to India, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told Parliament Wednesday.

Her statement, made to the lower house, said Canada appeared to have taken this step in view of the nuclear experiment conducted by India last May. Arrangements were being made to secure the equipment from alternative sources, she added.

A Canadian Embassy spokesman said negotiations were continuing on the question of resuming general nuclear aid which was suspended after the May explosion. He said the canceled export license related to one commodity for which the Indian Government was not prepared to extend the requested safeguards.

## Chrysler to omit quarterly dividend

Detroit

A financially shaken Chrysler Corporation omitted its quarterly dividend Wednesday, the first time it has taken that action in 37 years and only the third time in its 49-year history.

The dividend would have been payable to shareholders of record on Feb. 28. The action was taken by the auto maker's board of directors in New York.

Chairman Lynn Townsend said the dividend was omitted because of record losses in 1974. The firm posted a \$73 million loss in the fourth quarter and finished \$52 million in the red for the year.

## British banknote honors Florence Nightingale

London

British women record another first Thursday as the Bank of England issues a new note featuring Florence Nightingale, one of Britain's greatest heroines.



Florence Nightingale

A portrait of the woman who reformed British nursing methods 120 years ago now appears on the back of the 10-pound note (worth about \$23). Miss Nightingale is the first woman, other than a reigning monarch, to be pictured on a Bank of England note.

She became known as the "lady with the lamp" when she nursed British soldiers during the Crimean War, fought against Russia between 1854 and 1856.

## NATO commander confers in Lisbon

Lisbon

Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., NATO commander, held talks with leaders of Portugal's military government Wednesday in Lisbon during a brief stopover.

Portugal's participation in NATO has been questioned as a result of communist participation in the government.

## MINI-BRIEFS

### New Eritrean chief

A new military governor arrived in the tense Eritrean provincial capital of Asmara Wednesday. There were reports of scattered shooting in the capital — including an apparent show of strength by Ethiopian soldiers firing wildly into the air. An Italian national was killed while fleeing into a cathedral for shelter.

### Asians beckon Ford

Asian diplomats in London say President Ford may expand his journey to China next fall with state visits to at least three other Eastern countries. The President has accepted invitations to go to India, Pakistan, Iran, and possibly Japan, they said. Mr. Ford reportedly hopes to precede his mission to Asia with a swing through Europe.

### Israel vs. UNESCO

Israel has returned a \$3,000 check to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to protest its recent anti-Israel resolutions, the government announced Tuesday in Jerusalem. The check had been sent to help pay for the International Pen Congress of writers held in Jerusalem last month.

### Labor detente opposed

The AFL-CIO said it opposes any detente between Communist and Western trade union movements. The AFL-CIO position came in a statement criticizing Britain's Trades Union Congress plan to attend a Geneva meeting of Western and Communist trade unionists late this month.

### Trillions for defense

The United States has spent more on defense in the last two centuries than it has for all other goods and services purchased by the government, says the current American Heritage magazine. The U.S. spent \$1,621,794,696,000 (trillion) in direct military expenditures between 1789 to 1974, compared with \$1,602,239,453,000 for all other costs, such as health, education, and social security, the magazine said. It estimated the cost of all military spending — direct and indirect — between 1789 and 1974 at \$2 trillion.



## Rhoda bussed in Harvard Square

Hasty Puddings of Harvard were up to their hilarious h-links at the university in Cambridge, Mass., as they awarded Valerie Harper, star of television's "Rhoda" show, the 25th annual Woman of the Year award. Thus,

the Hasty Pudding Club judges condescendingly admitted that, in some respects, TV has "arrived." Valerie was the first TV star ever given the award. Valerie countered that she felt "very honored" because Harvard is "big stuff."

## \*Thatcher's 'cabinet': moving to center

Continued from Page 1

Churchill administration of the early 1950s. (He is still in his fifties.) A former Chancellor of the Exchequer and deputy leader of the party, Mr. Maude resigned from the Heath Cabinet in 1972 because of a business association — albeit innocent — with an architect subsequently jailed for bribery and corruption.

Since then, Mr. Maude — a liberal member of the Conservative Party — has remained on the back benches in Parliament. He is widely liked and respected within and without the party, and Mrs. Thatcher's choice of him for a place in her shadow cabinet restores him to a position of potential power among Conservatives. It will certainly please the left wing of the party.

### He had backed challenge

Mrs. Thatcher's other move likely to stir comment is what she has done with Sir Keith Joseph, described by some as her guru. Sir Keith shares Mrs. Thatcher's commitment to what are generally described as Conservative principles on money matters. (Both feel ousted party leader Edward Heath had deserted those principles and thereby contributed to the party's losing the last two general elections.)

Sir Keith was the only one of Mr. Heath's former Cabinet ministers who backed Mrs. Thatcher's bid for the party leadership against Mr. Heath from the outset. It was the Keith-Thatcher stand on fiscal policy that attracted the right wing of the party to support Mrs. Thatcher against Mr. Heath.

Initially there was speculation that Mrs. Thatcher would put Sir Keith in charge of the Opposition's economic policy as shadow chancellor of the exchequer. But Mrs. Thatcher has been more shrewd than that. She has given him overall responsibility for policy and research — where critics will probably continue to call him her guru.

But to the shadow chancellorship, she has nominated Sir Geoffrey Howe, a widely respected younger member of the party who ran against her (and got few votes) in the second ballot for the party leadership.

The cleverness in this appointment is that Sir Geoffrey is a left-winger within the party on all issues but money — on which he is a fiscal conservative. So the Conservative purists will not be able to fault Mrs. Thatcher while the party left-wingers will be reluctant to criticize.

Mrs. Thatcher has rewarded another of her backers from the start, Airey Neave — famous for being the first man to escape from the German Colditz POW camp during World War II — by making him party spokesman on Northern Ireland. An MP from Scotland, where Conservative representation is weak, takes on responsibility for defense; George Younger, a woman, Sally Oppenheim, is to be Conservative spokesman on consumer affairs.

Although Mrs. Thatcher has persuaded her chief challenger for the leadership, William Whitelaw, to be deputy leader of the Conservatives in Parliament, she now has managed to give the Opposition front bench a new look — and one very much tailored by herself.

## \*Mideast awash in weaponry

Continued from Page 1

Though Egypt has been shopping and Syria has shown interest in Western arms — Egypt has received some French Mirage-3 fighters and Saudi Arabia has purchased, possibly for Egypt, large quantities of the more advanced Mirage F-1 for delivery in 1978-79 — neither country seems able to make a major switch to the West. Egyptian and Syrian military men have said it would take something like 10 years, far too long for either to consider, to convert to Western arms.

### Huge arms buildup

Iran's huge arms buildup in the Persian Gulf, involving some \$4 billion in purchases from the U.S. last year, has aggravated the shortage of skilled manpower in Iran. Some 700,000 foreign workers have been recruited.

Among some of the U.S. training activities there are management for Iran Aircraft Industries and training in combat helicopter assault by 1,500 U.S. civilian veterans under Maj. Gen. Delk Oden, former commander of the U.S. Army Aviation Center and president of Bell Helicopter Company, which has sold Iran nearly 500 helicopters since 1973.

A recent U.S. General Accounting Office report showed that this high-level U.S. support for Iran has led to many key military skills being in "critical short supply" within the U.S.

## \*U.S. relaxes travel curb—a nod to Cuba

Continued from Page 1

The travel relaxation comes as numerous United States congressional sources are urging that Washington end its decade-old embargo on Cuban trade. Two United States Senators — Jacob Javits (D) of New York and Claiborne Pell (R) of Rhode Island — visited Cuba last September and legislative aides to other senators have recently been on the island.

Together with Latin American sources, congressional informants see the relaxation of the old travel restrictions as a concrete step in the direction of rapprochement between Washington and Havana.

The Department of State insists, however, that the extension of the travel radius represents no change in U.S. policy, but merely brings restrictions on Cuban diplomats in line with those of other Communist nations.

### Restrictions varied

But Washington observers point out that these restrictions in fact vary widely.

## \*An idea whose time has come?

Continued from Page 1

On Feb. 10 Mr. Clerides put forward Greek-Cypriot proposals for the island's future. These included some elements of compromise (accepting, for instance, a substantial Turkish-Cypriot area in the north).

But they also repeated demands for a cantonal solution (several different Turkish-Cypriot areas rather than a single large one) and for a reduction in Turkish-held territory from today's 40 percent to 20 percent of the island (directly equivalent to population ratios).

Whatever it decides, Congress is under no particular pressure to act swiftly. Under either the traditional or the current experimental pattern, October is the month for a return to standard time.

However, there are two fall dates, Halloween and Election Day, which some think it is important to include in the daylight time span.

Even the traditional 5:5 pattern has its critics. Most of them are on the western edge of the nation's time zones and argue that three months of daylight saving time would suffice.

## West Germany doubles its payments surplus

By Reuter

Frankfurt, Germany — West Germany achieved a record surplus in its balance of payments current account for 1974 of \$9.625 billion, according to provisional figures issued by the central bank here.

This was almost double the 1973 surplus of \$4.887 billion. The current account is made up of foreign trade — in which this country registered a huge surplus in contrast to most other Western industrialized countries' deficits — and so-called invisibles.

## \*Ford and Congress nearing accord? Senators examine compromise road

Continued from Page 1

● The enlarged Democratic majorities in Congress, with rare unity, are sharpening the details of their alternative to Mr. Ford's economic and energy program.

● The President is mapping further speaking trips into the country to promote his proposals, heading to Miami next week and to the West Coast sometime near Easter.

● State governors, gathering here for the midwinter session of the National Governors' Conference, are being drawn into the fray.

### White House breakfast

The White House breakfast where the spirit of compromise was served

up was, ironically, the fourth in a series aimed at courting congressional support for the President's own economic and energy proposals.

Postponing the boost in imported oil fees — and consumer petroleum prices — dovetails into the Democratic alternative program which now is coming into sharper focus.

The Democrats stress immediate economic relief, while Mr. Ford stresses immediate energy relief.

The plan adopted Tuesday by the Senate Democratic Policy Committee rejects the President's target of cutting oil imports by 1 million barrels a day.

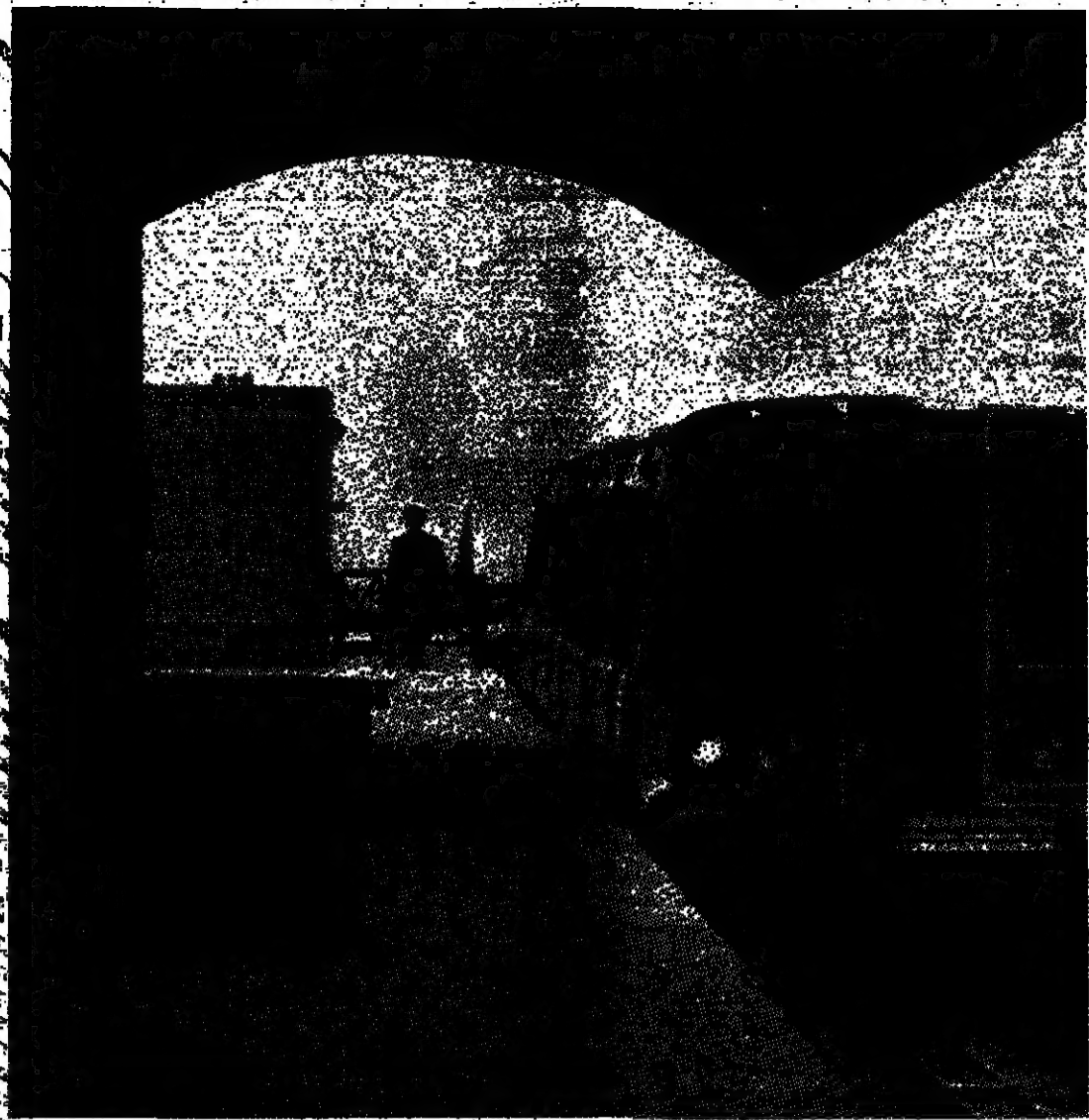
Instead, the Democrats set a goal of

halving American use of imported oil from the present 20 percent of total consumption to 10 percent by 1985.

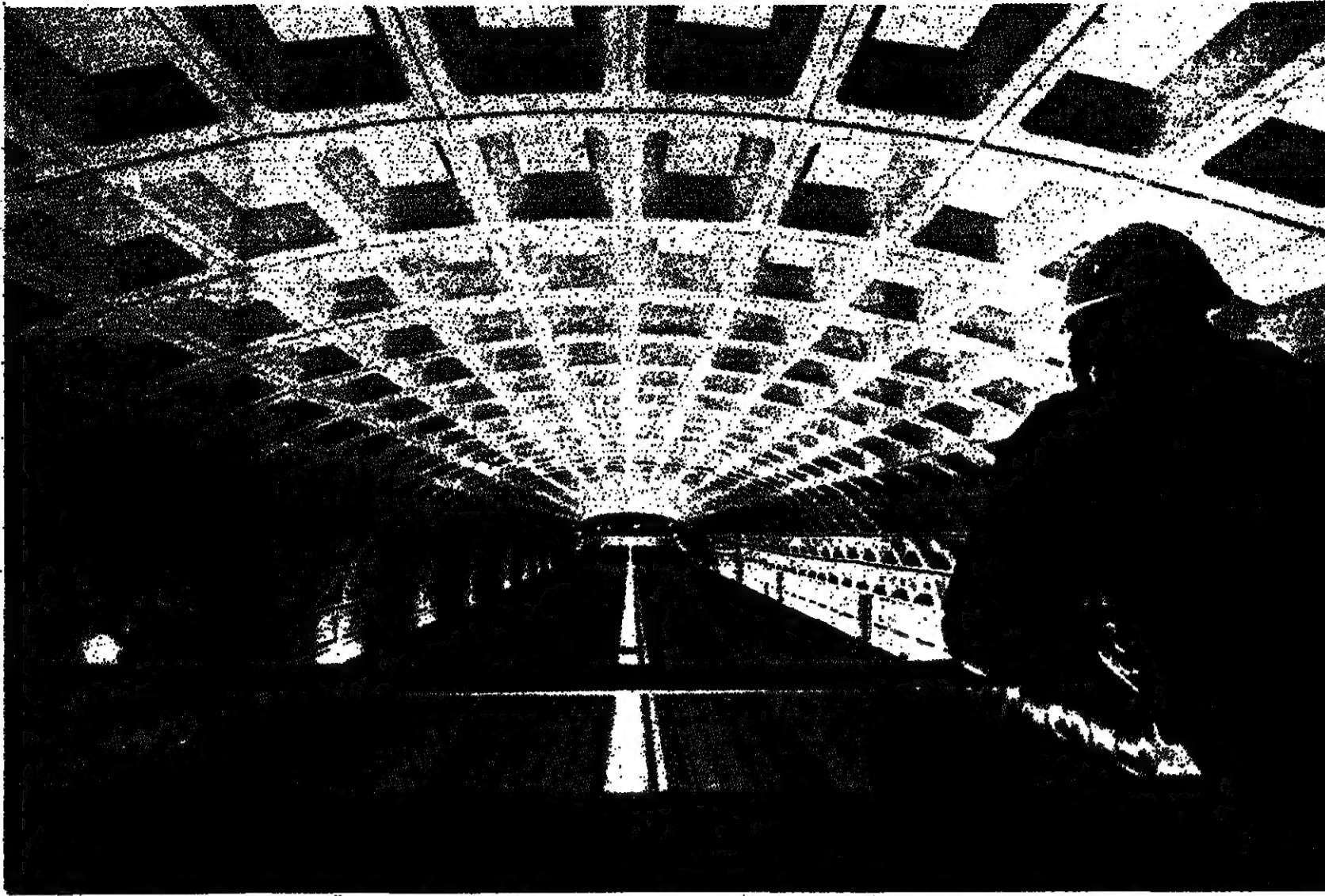
They also propose personal income-tax cuts slightly larger than the President's — and sooner.

ملک منہ لیس





Test car at Rhode Island Avenue station



Ceiling in Judiciary Square station mingles din

Photos by R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

New Washington 'Metro' subway system has full load of superlatives—quietest, largest, most automated

## World's most modern subway: quiet, automated, and 75 m.p.h.

It has taken 66 years, but the newest, most up-to-date subway system in the world will make a limited debut in September in Washington, D.C. The Metro system—when completed sometime in the 1980s—is expected to cost more than \$4.5 billion. Passengers in ultra-modern cars will be whisked silently at 75 miles an hour over 98 miles of track to more than 80 stations.

By Peter C. Stuart

Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, the last major world capital without a subway system, is about to climb aboard.

And, with a dash of American competitiveness, it is making up for its tardy start with a subway whose scale and inventiveness are grabbing international attention.

Superlatives fly as fast as one of its future 75 m.p.h. trains:

- The largest such project of its kind—98 miles of track, bigger than Chicago's and Tokyo's, or about one-third the size of London's—ever to be built at one time.
- The world's most automated subway system, from its red, white, and blue magnetic fare-cards to its computer-operated trains (with drivers only as backstops).
- The quietest system ever designed, from the acoustic station ceilings to the welded rails (no clackety-clack) couched on noise-absorbing pads.
- The first system with no stairways (269 escalators, plus elevators for handicapped riders) and all stations fully air-conditioned.
- "This is a monumental city," explains one subway official, "and we feel the subway should be monumental."

It will become just that—a technological

monument probably attracting as many tourists as the Washington Monument or Lincoln Memorial—during the upcoming festivities of the American Revolution Bicentennial.

The first 4½ miles are scheduled to be opened in September, just in time to begin shuttling bicentennial tourists from the National Park Service visitors' center under construction at Union Station.

Some 30 miles more will whisk riders to Robert F. Kennedy Stadium (nine minutes), and across the Potomac River to the Pentagon (eight minutes) and National Airport (12 minutes) by the spring of the bicentennial year, 1976.

The system will terminate with 30-minute trips to such suburban centers as Rockville, Md., and Springfield, Va., in the early 1980s.

### Dusty cold tunnels

But right now, the first phase of Washington's showpiece subway is just a network of dusty, half-lighted, finger-nipping cold concrete tunnels silently awaiting the onrush of speeding trains.

A lone workman in hard hat and overalls on one of the 600-foot platforms (45 feet longer than the Washington Monument lying flat) is the solitary forerunner of 350 million strap-hangers who are expected to crowd these platforms annually by 1990.

The system began to take shape on drawing boards in 1960, and picked up its first funding in 1965. Ground was finally broken in 1969.

Original price tag: \$2.5 billion, two-thirds from the federal government. Soaring costs have ballooned the figure to \$4.5 billion. Passengers are expected to pay 25 cents for the first three miles, plus five cents for each additional mile.

Like the nation itself, the capital's subway is (technologically speaking) an "international melting pot."

From Moscow, there are long, graceful escalators.

From Montreal, there are indoor station mezzanines "floating" clear of the walls.

From Paris, there are footlights along the edge of platforms which pulsate to signal the approach of a train.

Other features are home grown. Standardized design of stations will save money (each station consumes enough concrete and steel to build a 75-story skyscraper) and passenger patience.

Open, wide-vista station architecture will be easy on the eyes and hard on crime. So will closed-circuit television (nine cameras per station), and an intercom connecting each subway car with the driver.

Uncluttered platforms (no advertisements, no vending machines)—nothing except a kiosk with the station name will combat passenger confusion.

A three-foot gap between station floors and walls, plus specially treated walls, are designed to foil the graffiti artist which has turned New York's subway into an underground amateur art gallery.

But one domestic melting-pot problem lingers: assuring a fair share of the massive construction project for the black minority.

### Fair share for blacks

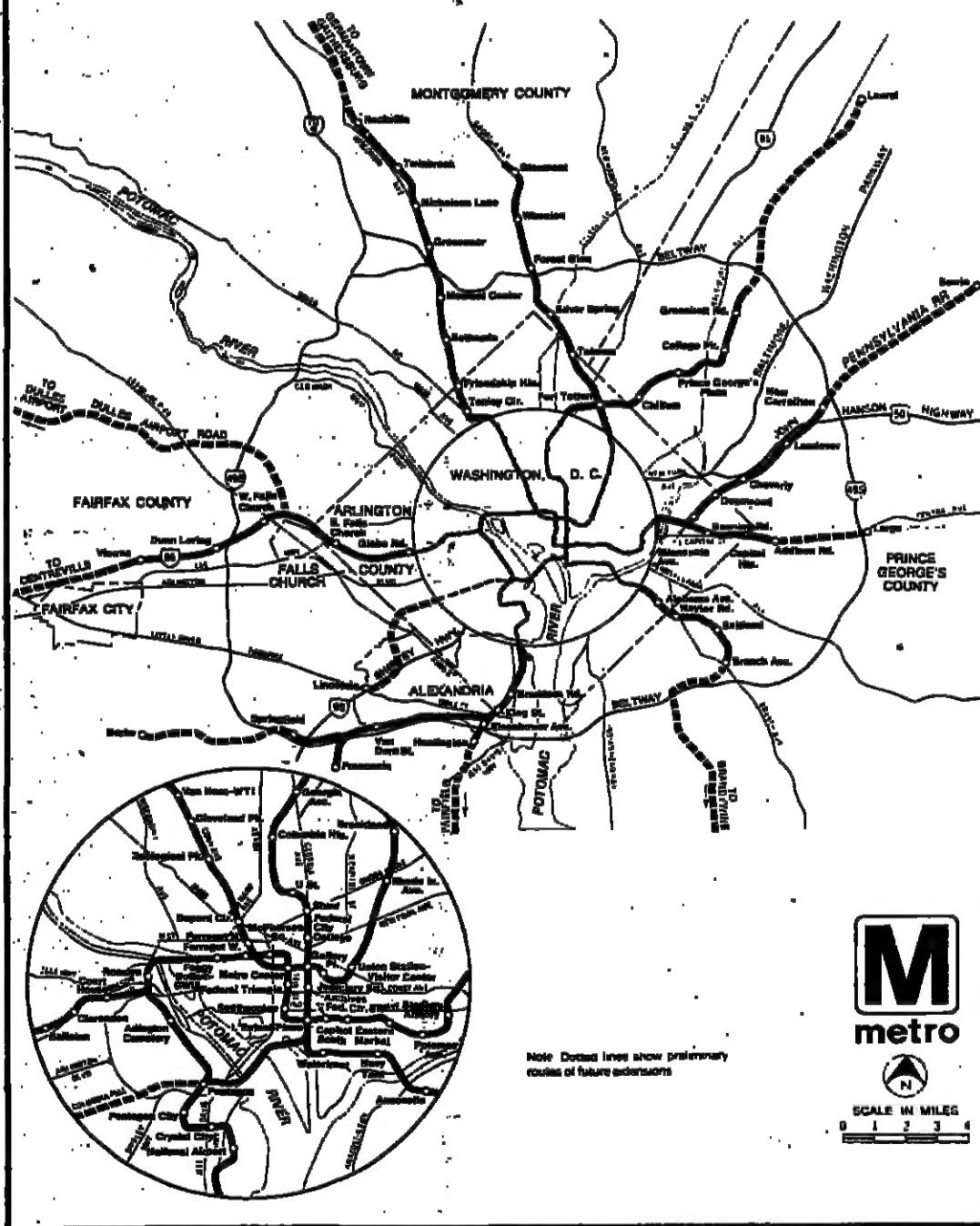
Although blacks comprise 26 percent of the 3.2 million inhabitants of the Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia metropolitan area (and 70 percent of Washington itself), black contractors so far have reaped only 1.8 percent of the committed construction dollars.

A new agreement—billed as a U.S. first—sets goals for minority participation of 10 percent of structural work and 20 percent of finishing work. Blacks do make up more than half of the 3,000 construction workers.

Another challenge is the persistent threat that the money might run out before the full subway system is finished. Congress was for long a balky financial partner. And the White House's Office of Management and Budget just last month ominously asked how much of the subway could be completed with available funds. (Reluctant answer: about half.)

Meanwhile, the subway burrows on. Forty of the 98 miles of track (48 miles underground, 50 above), and 40 of 86 stations are under construction. The first cars of an eventual fleet of 556, costing \$300,000 each, are being test run.

### Route map for new subway



Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

Melvin Maddocks

## Trying to figure mathematicians

Do mathematicians have a favorable "public image"? Or is there a "credibility gap" between mathematicians and nonmathematicians—meaning, the rest of us?

Such posers may not be at the top of your list of Burning Questions '75. But evidently they trouble the mathematicians.

"Mathematics has not, in general, received good press and media coverage," begins a rather wistful letter from the chairman of the Committee on the Exchange of Information on Mathematics (deep breath here) of the Mathematical Association of America.

Reaching-out gestures are being made, as it were, from the other side of the equation. At the 1975 Joint Mathematics Meetings a lot of the papers began with sentences like: "We all share an interest and concern for the problems of society." Mathematicians, it was stressed, were eagerly there to help us nonmathematicians solve "the challenges of the '70s," from energy shortages to population surpluses.

One speaker, in an attempt to put us at our ease, quoted Dave Johnson, second baseman for the Atlanta Braves and a mathematician: "There's just as much challenge in hitting that baseball and trying to figure out what they are gonna throw you as there is in solving differential equations." Or vice versa, presumably.

The '70s mathematicians, if we may pursue the baseball metaphor, seem like remote fathers who suddenly want to toss the old ball around and be buddies: "Gee, son, we just don't see enough of each other, do we?"

What these mathematicians don't realize is that we love them—or at least like them. That's not hostility on our faces; that's awe.

The members of the Joint Mathematics Meetings tried to reassure us of their humanity by a familiar ploy these days—putting the women up front. Alas, being mathematicians, they had to be exact about their statistics, and it turns out that only 6.2 percent of those receiving Ph.D. degrees in mathematics in 1970 were women. Still, under the heading "Selected Contributions to Mathematics Made by Women," there were manful compliments to Queen Dido of Carthage (who figured out how to gain maximum territory for her city by planning it in a circle) and to Caroline Herschel, who discovered five comets while doubling as an astronomer.

Then, as we're being lulled by Dave Johnson and all those mother-figures, one of the just-plain-folks with a slide-rule has to blow his cover by saying: "More than any other professional group, mathematicians are rational beings"—the sort of statement that

makes all the civilians dive for the exits again.

On somewhat the same track, the New Yorker ran an article a couple of years ago, humanizing the species. Pity-the-poor-mathematician was more or less the final effect. Once he moved outside of his specialty, it was pointed out, the mathematician became "on the whole, pitifully inept."

Furthermore, a mathematician must be "great or he is nothing." Each generation "has its few great mathematicians, and mathematics would not even notice the absence of the others."

And even if a mathematician is one of the elect, nobody will know about him except his fellow geniuses. In mathematics there are no Stravinsky-Joyce-Picasso household names.

If all this doesn't make the non-mathematician feel for the mathematician, what—or who—will? Possibly Jacob Bronowski, the host of "The Ascent of Man" series on PBS-TV. The program devoted to mathematics was soothingly titled "Music of the Spheres." There were marvelously beguiling scenes of Samos—waves, trees, cliffs—on the excuse that Pythagoras was born there. Was the right angle ever so romantic?

Pan to the pyramids and Euclid. Silhouettes of camels. Flutes on the

sound track. Mathematics without tears indeed!

But no matter how skillfully the mathematicians appeal to us non-mathematicians—no matter how they assure artists that math is an art, and philosophers that math is philosophy, and adventurers that numbers constitute the farthest-out adventure of all—there remains this sense of strain.

In the back of every nonmathematician's mind is the memory of a classroom in which his younger self stared at an exam book covered with panicked x's and y's. Like Gertrude Stein, he asked himself: "What's the answer?" Then, a little later: "Well, what's the question?" And he came up empty both times.

Meanwhile, in a far corner of the room a small, solemn figure rather like Woody Allen, sits with his arms ostentatiously folded, his exam book neatly completed: The Mathematician. If mathematicians can subtract this remembrance of incompetence past from nonmathematical heads, we'll gratefully send their Committee on the Exchange of Information on Mathematics a contribution equal to a thousandth of our in-income. If we can only figure that out.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.











# people, places, things

## British naturalist hears alarm bells in the animal world

By Monty Hoyt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Like a modern-day Noah, British naturalist Gerald Durrell sees "storms" approaching the animal world. The present danger, however, is not ravaging floods, but the continuing rampage of man's relentless encroachments.

"As human beings we don't think of ourselves as animals," says the famous naturalist. "But we are. We're only animals dressed in cloth. . . . We talk about them and us. But it's not them (and us), it's us."

A world too inhospitable to support animals, he contends, will not support man himself. "People say to me, why worry about the Indian civet (a short-legged, catlike animal) or the white-eared Chinese pheasant — what possible use can they be?"

### Unknown values

"Why, our ignorance is so vast we don't even know what their value may be," Mr. Durrell says, his gray beard bristling. "All the natural systems around us are screaming, ringing bells, warning us of the danger ahead. And we're sitting on our posteriors."

Experts already calculate that the present extinction rate of species is 100 to 1,000 times above the historic average. They predict that as many as 1 million animal species could become extinct by the end of the century.

Mr. Durrell argues that if man is to prevent the earth from becoming a wasteland void of most wildlife, then radical changes are needed: Popu-

lation controls ("our major problem"), large-scale conservation practices, and widespread breeding of animals in captivity.

### Steps required

The latter step will require revolutionizing zoos, promoting captive breeding research, and vastly expanding animal husbandry studies and training.

He also staunchly calls for an end to wasteful medical research, particularly on primates, and outlawing the needless exotic pet trade.

And that means zoos, too. For too long, says Mr. Durrell, zoos have been "stationary three-ring circuses, contributing nothing to conservation." Zoos traditionally have been a drain upon the wild stocks, depleting animal populations by capture to replace creatures killed by bad management and carelessness, he says. "The attitude has been, if this animal dies, we'll go buy another. Well, they're finally waking up to the fact that they won't be able to do that much longer."

### Selective programs

Zoos and medical researchers of the future will have to become involved in selective breeding programs, Mr. Durrell maintains. They may well be limited to what they themselves successfully breed or exchange with other institutions.

World famous for his animal stories (his 22 books, including "My Family and Other Animals" and "A Brevary of Beasts," have sold millions of copies and been translated into several foreign languages), Gerald Durrell is a bit like a real-life Dr. Doolittle. His



Gerald Durrell, a 'real-life Dr. Doolittle'

life work is best summed up in the name of an international organization he has helped to found in recent years called "Save Animals From Extinction" (SAFE).

But his most significant contribution to the cause of animal survival has been a captive-breeding zoo he started in 1960, on the English Channel Island of Jersey. Known as the

Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust, the zoo at present supports more than 250 species of rare and endangered animals.

In many cases the breeding pro-

gram has been so successful that pairs of animals from endangered species have been exported to zoos in other countries to further build their numbers. Ultimately, the ambition is to return some specimens to the wild where, in some instances, species may already be extinct.

Far-reaching as the program is, it can only begin to combat the problem. "It's appalling that the rate of extinction is so great that we will have let some species go into the wall," says candidly. "We're already being forced into a position of being selective in the species we try to save because we can't handle all of them."

### Satellite planning

The Jersey Trust has plans underway to set up satellite breeding programs in other parts of the world within the next few years. A few of the sighted zoos, notably those in Washington and San Diego, have already embarked upon such programs.

But recognizing there is a lot more to preserving animals than setting aside a chunk of land, the Jersey Trust is undertaking a training program — "a mini-university course" — to teach zoo personnel from many countries how to set up and maintain breeding colonies for mammals, reptiles, and birds.

### Skills required

"Caring for rare and delicate animals is a highly skilled job," Mr. Durrell insists. "You can run a serious trouble if you put breeding projects in the hands of enthusiastic amateurs."

The training program will include laboratory and field investigation, animal food nutrition, studies of stress factors for captive animals, animal diseases, behavior and breeding habits, proper designing and spacing of cages and animal compound and how to train animals for reproduction to the wild.

"Man thinks he's so clever," says this tireless defender of wildlife. "But our knowledge of breeding wild animals is like taking a teaspoon of water out of the Atlantic and saying 'I know all about it.'"

## 'Come,' 'halt,' 'stay' orders are taught easily

By William Vandivert  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

According to Norman Braithwaite, a top English dog trainer, training your dog to come is child's play.

"You may already have taught your puppy to come just with repetition, affection, and praise," he said recently. "If you have not, there is one easy and quick method with either a full-grown dog or a puppy."

As he spoke, he uncoiled a 30-foot length of clothesline with a sturdy snap knotted at one end and clipped it to the check collar of a Labrador

### Train your dog 3

puppy waiting for an obedience class to start. Its owner then walked with the puppy to the full length of the line, stopped, and gave the command "come." The puppy, unconcerned, went on sniffing his surroundings. The owner repeated "come," then sharply tugged and reeled in the line quickly until the puppy came to face him. When the Labrador got within arm's length, the owner dropped to a knee to give full praise as the dog sat there. Repeated twice more, this had the puppy trotting in at the command. Regular schooling during the next week produced a puppy who would come immediately, free of lead.

The next lesson, to sit, starts from the heel position. In teaching "sit," one commonly used method is to stop in the heel position, then at the command "sit" push down on the dog's hips with your left hand while the right holds the lead.

"But why do this in two moves when

you can do it on one?" Mr. Braithwaite asks. "Besides, you'd get a black mark for touching your dog in competition trials."

He feels dogs should achieve a sit position from the heel as follows: Walking your dog at heel with a loose lead, give the command "halt." As you speak, slide your left hand beside his head toward the collar. Without grasping it, but with the hand flat against the lead, check him up with the right hand briefly. As you lift his front, his hind end will go down naturally and he will sit. If his rear is angled behind you, nudge it into place with the side of your foot. After a pause, praise him. Scratch his chest or rub him under the chin and let your voice express approval.

### Short sessions daily

Repeat this exercise until it is automatic. Return to it in short sessions every day for the next week, and command and action will be well set.

As for walking on the street, heel your dog habitually. But never be a martinet. After all, your dog will not relieve himself at the heel. And when just walking your dog will want to check scents around his neighborhood, so do not be over-authoritarian when he stops to sniff. On the other hand, if you have to get somewhere, or are in a training session, it is business first. Fooling around is out. Use the command tone and make heel the order of the march.

Once your puppy has put on some weight, change from the first light collar to the proper flat leather collar for his size. Have license tag and identity disk affixed. He should wear this all the time when at home or outside, but remove it when you put

on the check collar for a walk or a training session.

### Replace collars

Every time you come home, replace the check collar with the flat one. A dog alone in the home can snag the check collar on a nail or some protruding stub and choke himself.

Now that you have trained your dog to heel and halt, the next step in obedience is the stay command.

While he is sitting, place the lead end on the ground in front of him, command "stay-ee" and step quietly away to face him. By now he should be solid in the sit. If he moves, just place your foot on the lead until he is snubbed short. Then pick it up and turn with him in a small circle into the

### Five successful pupils of Mr. Braithwaite's 'sit' technique

heel, the halt, and then "stay-ee" again. Keep it up until he will stay. Then, of course, meet success with praise. Be persistent, but patient.

### Future stages

At this point it is good to bear in mind two future stages in training to sit. Once your dog is consistent in

sitting with the halt command, you will find that the slight lift with the lead that achieved a sit from the heel will also produce a sitting posture from either the standing or the lying position. Use the command "sit" for this, not halt. As you say it, lift his front with the lead and use your flat hand against the lead to check him at

the sit. (And, of course, "stay-ee" works here just as well.)

But wait to teach him these steps until you have completed the next lesson.

Lesson 4: Lying down and standing at command.

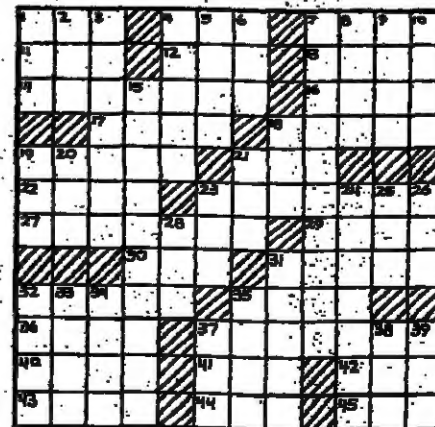
## Crossword

### ACROSS

1. Diamond
4. Fourposter
7. Waste allowance
11. Cotton gin inventor
12. Overseas address
13. Type of sandwich
14. Unmusical bird
16. Pause
17. Arrow poison
18. Roman building
19. Dromedary

### DOWN

21. Marsh elder
22. Cuckoo-pint
23. West Point
27. Sorrow
29. Soft cheese
30. Chart
31. Alerts
32. Bowling place
35. Crude rubber
36. Booty
37. Seeker
40. Weed
41. -de France
42. Ill-repute
44. Average
45. Rumen



Answer block appears among advertisements

20. Common verb
21. Chill
23. Horned viper
24. Capricious
25. Burmese prince
26. I do
28. Sunbeam
31. H2O
32. Choir voice
33. Cargo
34. Monk parrot
35. Chinese wax indicator
37. Postal code
38. Caleb's son
39. Bounder



The Christian Science Monitor

"They were sure glad to find someone who could sing bass and make practice every Tuesday night."

## Tubby

By Guernsey Le Pelley

I THOUGHT YOU WERE VERY GOOD IN THE PART OF GEORGE WASHINGTON IN THE PLAY.

BUT WHY IN THE WORLD DID YOU SAY YOU CUT DOWN THE CHERRY TREE WITH A CHAIN SAW?

I LIKE TO DO A PERFORMANCE THAT'S REMEMBERED



دولت اسلامی



The Monitor's daily religious article

## A mixed-up universe?

To most of us, "the universe" is a label symbolizing the outer limits of our comprehension. It's the biggest arrangement of stars, planets, people, animals, artifacts, and machinery that any one of us is able to visualize; the sum total of all the forces and activities that combine to maintain our little planet (and its passengers) on its hurtling course through space.

The immediate impression of the universe — that most readily detected by our unaided human senses — is one of a confusing mixture of order and disorder, of good and evil. The almost perfect precision with which the stars and planets maintain their predictable relationship and equilibrium is offset by climatic aberrations that randomly produce floods and famine. The innocent joys of awakening love are offset by the bitter disintegration of unhappy marriages; and the happy gift of childhood is marred by the sombre spectacle of declining and unwanted old age.

Christ Jesus did not burden his listeners with complex behavioral analyses, nor did he offer gratuitous advice on how to best raise funds for the support of religious bureaucracy. He simply revealed Truth; and its revelation destroyed the erroneous claims of sickness, hunger, and death that — in misinformed human consciousness — appear to mix with, adulterate, and obscure the reality of God's perfect creation. "Let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay," he said, "for whatever is more than these cometh of evil."

The truth of the universe as the creation of God must be affirmed; and its opposite — the belief that an erroneous belief has any power to obscure or reverse the omnipresent and omnipotent nature of Truth — must be denied, for "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." Only by implicit obedience to the First Commandment can the universe be seen and experienced as it really is: revealing not a mixture of good and evil but a perfectly

ordered set of immutable laws on which the harmonious progress of mankind can safely be founded. Only by cutting through the fog of human philosophy to divine Truth can answers be found to our human problems: immediate, compelling answers that make us take up our fruitless beds of fearful reasoning and walk upright.

But what is Truth?

Christian Science teaches us that Truth, God, is not comprehensible to limited human sense. There is no way that a human being, no matter how learned or erudite, can determine for himself or anyone else what absolute Truth is. But that does not imply that Truth is unavailable to humanity. On the contrary, by turning to divine Truth — our most accurate spiritual concept of the creator — by consciously declaring and believing in the ever-presence of His perfect creation, the mountains of false material sense are moved, and the works Christ Jesus did for our instruction are possible. Truth is all there is, and its conscious realization burns away the mists of crippling limitation — in whatever guise — and frees the human from the confusion induced by the mixture of whatever is more than yea, yea and nay, nay.

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, writes: "Jesus' promise is perpetual. . . . The purpose of his great life-work extends through time and includes universal humanity. Its Principle is infinite, reaching beyond the pale of a single period or of a limited following. As time moves on, the healing elements of pure Christianity will be fairly dealt with; they will be sought and taught, and will glow in all the grandeur of universal goodness."

<sup>1</sup>Matthew 5:37; <sup>2</sup>Exodus 20:3; <sup>3</sup>Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 328.

### Daily Bible verse

My soul doth magnify the Lord.  
Luke 1:46

### Overwhelmed

Sometimes I am overwhelmed by the unutterable magic of things:  
as the music water makes  
as it flows,  
the way fire sings  
as it eats away the wood,  
the way a leaf clings  
to its winter twig  
and won't let go,  
the way the night  
draws rings  
around the moon,  
and the way God brings  
His blessings of beauty  
to the mind of man.

— John D. Engle Jr.

## A deeply Christian way of healing

The Bible speaks of the great love and compassion that moved Jesus when he healed. In his ministry he turned the thought of those seeking healing to a fuller understanding of God's love and goodness.

In a deep, prayerful search of the Bible, Mary Baker Eddy discovered that Jesus' teaching and healing were scientific. She learned that health, freedom, and abundance are the natural and provable effects of God's overflowing goodwill for His children.

After proving this in her own healing work, she taught others how they could be healed by spiritual means alone. She explains this method of Christian healing in her book *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. A careful study of its message can give you the clear understanding of God that heals. You can obtain a copy with the coupon below.

Miss Frances C. Carlson  
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Please send me a paperback copy of *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. (H)

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My cheque for £1.07 enclosed as payment in full.



Courtesy of the Graphische Sammlung Albertina, Vienna  
Photo by Fonds Albertina

"The Great Piece of Turf" 1503: Watercolor and gouache by Albrecht Durer (1471-1528)

The simplicity of a natural "still life," composed of a variety of grasses and plain meadow flowers, reflects a deep and humble devotion to the mystery of creation, expressed in the worship of macrocosm in the image of microcosm.



Courtesy of the Uffizi Gallery, Florence, Italy

"Female Head in Profile" 1475: Pen, charcoal, and crayon drawing by Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)

The special quality of the drawing is the emphasis on the phenomena of light in systems of vibrant lines, ranging in tone and value from shining transparency to shades of utmost differentiation and suggestive force.

**Professor Dr. Walter Koschatzky**  
Director, Graphische Sammlung Albertina,  
Vienna

My selection of five superior achievements in art would be guided by words of Aristotle: "If the eye were a body, vision would be its soul."

If you could have any five of the world's art treasures for your personal collection, which ones would you choose? Challenged by this question, directors of some of the world's major art museums offer their selections in a series of articles appearing Thursdays. In this, the 10th article, Professor Dr. Walter Koschatzky, director of Vienna's Graphische Sammlung Albertina, tells Anna and Giorgio Bacchi why he picked the five works shown here.



Courtesy of the Graphische Sammlung Albertina, Vienna  
Photo by Fonds Albertina

"Madonna with the Pomegranate" 1504: Black chalk drawing by Raphael (1483-1520)

The combination of youthful loveliness and divine serenity in a sphere of religious lyricism and sensitivity embodies noble beauty as well as human delicacy, and creates the impression of transcendent musicality and harmony.



Courtesy of the British Museum, and the Royal Academy, London

"The St. Laurent Cathedral at Eu" 1845: Watercolor and pencil drawing by Joseph Mallord William Turner (1775-1851)

The imaginative appeal of the work lies in the grandeur of reality, dominant in the majestic idea of the towering church, and set off against an unearthly infinity of space as a symbol of luminous transformation of the visible world.



Courtesy of the Musee National Gustave Moreau, Paris  
Photo by Bulloz

"Pres des Eaux" 1890: Watercolor by Gustave Moreau (1826-1898)

The reclining female figure, a dreamlike image of nature's secret forces, forms a fascinating contrast to the fantastic landscape and creates an emotional as well as contemplative tension between space and light.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

Thursday, February 20, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## Solving Cyprus

The interests of Cyprus and the rest of the world would best be served by maintaining the island's hard-won independence after its centuries of conquest and strife. It is to be hoped that negotiations toward this fundamental end will be fostered by the travels of United Nations Secretary-General Waldheim to Greece and Turkey — and by the debate over Cyprus in the UN Security Council back in New York.

But, to be realistic, it is the parties concerned on which the burden of solution falls, rather than on the UN. The international conference favored by the Soviet Union would probably serve Soviet propaganda purposes more than orderly progress toward peace. As of this writing, it fortunately appears that the UN will not resolve on such a conference.

The most promising outcome would be for the interrupted talks to resume between old friends Glafkos Clerides, representing the Greek Cypriots, and Rauf Denktaş, representing the Turkish Cypriots — in an atmosphere of compromise encouraged by Greece and Turkey.

Apart from immediate tragic problems in the wake of the Greek coup and Turkish invasion, the danger in recent developments is that division of territory between the Greek Cypriot majority and Turkish Cypriot minority could lead away from independence to "double enosis." That is, the separate state proclaimed by the Turkish Cypriots could become part of Turkey, and the poorer remainder of the island in Greek Cypriot hands could become part

of Greece. The possibilities for tension on the spot — and between the parent countries — would be enormous.

Clearly the West's good offices should be on the side of compromise fostering Cyprus peace and independence. Ironically, the Greek Cypriots now seem ready to accept something near what the Turkish Cypriots advocated before the coup — a pattern of Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot areas in a sort of federation. Now, in a position of power, the Turkish Cypriots have made tougher terms for a "bizonal" federation, marking off 40 percent of the island for their 20 percent of the population.

The United States has managed so far to have the worst of both worlds in the Cyprus situation. It has alienated Greece and the Greek Cypriots by failing in their eyes to condemn sufficiently the Turkish invasion. It has alienated the Turkish side by congressional cut-off of military aid to Turkey. The Soviet Union, with NATO member Turkey strategically on its doorstep, would be happy to exploit the situation to embarrass Turkey and further divide it from the U.S. and other NATO allies.

The superpowers ought to exercise the greatest restraint in regard to Cyprus. Unless Congress should restore aid to Turkey, it is unlikely that Secretary Kissinger can employ his wonder-working diplomacy. What is needed is a supportive climate for Cyprus to proceed constructively in the painful task of solving its own problems.

## The Democratic marathon

Now five Democrats have acted out the ultimate political gambit and declared themselves candidates for the presidency — Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, and former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma.

How many of the five will still be in the running 13 months from now when the first state presidential primary is held — let alone after the 30th primary or at the 1976 national Democratic convention — is a very open question. Already one declared candidate, Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota, has thrown in the towel as the rigors of a presidential nomination bid became more apparent to him.

Others are expected to join in the Democratic presidential marathon: Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, Senators Birch Bayh of Indiana and Frank Church of Idaho. And still others like New York's new Gov. Hugh Carey and Boston's Mayor Kevin White are eyeing the runners enviously from the sidelines.

The Democratic nomination is particularly appealing to presidential hopefuls this year. In terms of election prospects, it holds out greater promise than the nominations of 1968 and 1972. Granted, there could be reversals in the economic and energy pictures by November, 1976, that could greatly enhance Mr. Ford's election chances, should he run as he says he will.

But the Democrats, as some analysts point out, are not hampered by such inherently divisive

issues as Vietnam, or even school busing, to anything like the degree of the recent past.

The major issue will be economic responsibility. The contest with the Republicans will likely be drawn over the subsidies of how much the government should stimulate and intervene in the economy. If the economic trends on inflation and employment are favorable for the Republicans (a condition on which President Ford builds his case for likely running again), the Democrats could base their hopes on the voters' memory of eight years of difficult economic times under the Nixon-Ford administrations.

The Democrats' main challenge is to avoid making trouble for themselves. A repeat rift over representation at the convention, and a continued split between labor and the less pragmatic sections of the party, could lead to another weak Democratic ticket like 1972's.

So far, the Democratic contenders have begun to sketch in a broad spectrum of voter appeal, from the neopopulism of Mr. Harris to the image of quiet business savvy in Mr. Bentsen. But, except for Senator Jackson, none of the contenders is at all nationally known.

Merely announcing for the race gives a measure of recognition — and winning the nomination would invest a candidate with a great deal more. But a tremendous amount of work, a demonstrated ability to raise money, and some decisive primary victories will be needed to spring any of the candidates from the swelling Democratic pack for the nomination homestretch.

## Knighthood in Barbados

Queen Elizabeth's knighting of cricket star Gary Sobers in Barbados is a bright note in a world otherwise largely preoccupied with political crisis and oil.

Mr. Sobers, the popular black West Indian athlete, is only the second person to be publicly knighted by the Queen. The first was Francis Chichester, whose round-the-world voyaging in a small yacht stirred powerful memories among the British of their seagoing past.

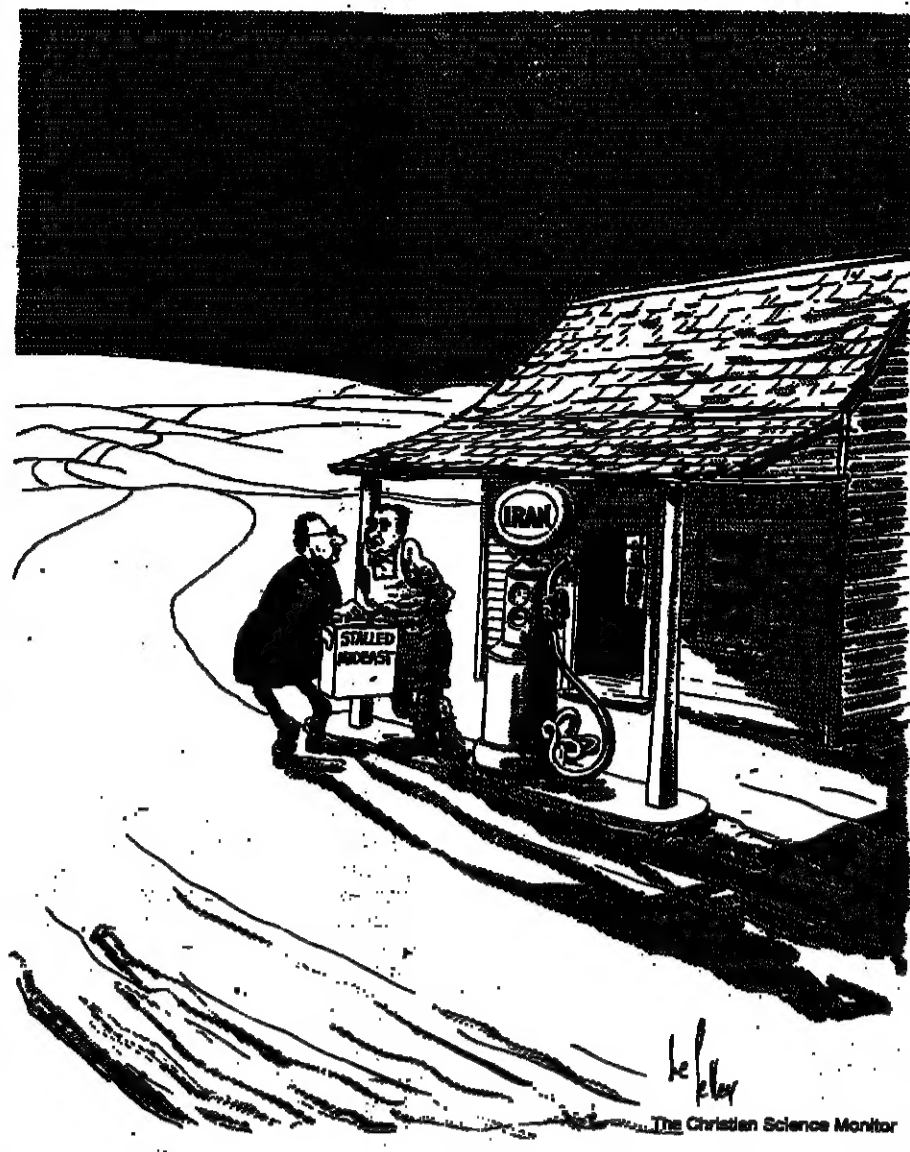
The Sobers knighting too has its broader implications. It was coupled with the inclusion of another West Indian black, Dr. Da-

vid Pitt, in the Prime Minister's honors list. Dr. Pitt, chairman of the Greater London Council, was one of only five to be named life peer on this year's list.

The British never like to put too obvious a point on anything. But the Sobers/Pitt honors cannot help but carry implications for countries like South Africa, whose tremendous fondness for sports like cricket and rugby seems matched at times only by their difficulties in surmounting the race problem.

For the Queen to fly all the way to Barbados and knight a black athlete adds to the sincerity and significance of the honor.

"Sure I can give you some gas. All I need is a deposit"



## State of the nations

### Third-party politics

By Joseph C. Harsch

Conservative Republicans held a three-day hope session at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C., last week and showed that they, like the McGovern zealots of 1972 on the other side of the American political fence, are reluctant to learn their history.

The McGovern enthusiasts of 1972 campaigned for "significant politics." They wanted the voters to have a chance to choose between left and right. In their still amazing naïveté they forgot, or never knew, that they were using precisely the arguments of the Goldwater battalions of only eight years earlier. The slogan of the Goldwater campaign of 1964 was "a choice, not an echo."

Well, the Goldwater crusade of 1964 ended in disaster exceeded in extent only by the McGovern disaster of 1972.

In spite of the clear warning of those two political events of recent times the right-wing Republicans, of today indulged in happy fantasies at their conference about forming a third party.

They cannot of course be blamed for being disappointed in Gerald Ford. His record is that of a man trying to build a broad enough political position to sustain himself and his party in the 1976 presidential campaign, not that of a dedicated ideological conservative. The two are different things.

This does not rule out merit in the conservative beliefs of those gathered at the Mayflower. A whopping federal deficit this year may well be a bad thing for the American economy of the future. A respectable case can be made for austerity rather than unlimited spending. But the serious question for practical politicians in Washington today is not what ought to be in the long-term best interests of the country. Rather, it is what must be done, if the Republican Party is to be something more than a ghost, come 1976.

If Gerald Ford were to apply the principles of the self-styled conservatives to his daily operations he probably wouldn't be able to stay in the White House to the end of the present term, let alone run for reelection. The country is in a condition of near panic (in my opinion grossly out of propor-

tion) about unemployment. Any man in the White House at such a moment must do anything he thinks he can both to allay unemployment and, even more important, to allay fear of unemployment.

The United States has enjoyed high employment for so long now — over 35 years — that a lot of its people had come to take this condition for granted. They are in a state of shock, although Detroit automobile manufacturers have already begun calling back many of those who were dismissed when the bottom dropped out of the new car market last fall. Headlines are devoted these days to any news of unemployment, seldom to reemployment.

President Ford is under enormous pressure to do all that he can to stimulate reemployment. He cannot please the conservatives and respond to that pressure. But he must respond, or go out of business as an operating President. He is responding. And they are unhappy, and are talking about bolting the Republican Party to form a new one of their own.

Well, what does history teach? Back in 1912 the left or "Progressive" wing of the Republican Party was as dissatisfied with President William Howard Taft as the conservatives are today with Gerald Ford. So they bolted the party, held their own convention, nominated Theodore Roosevelt — and elected Woodrow Wilson. There were further long-term results. The leading Progressives of 1912 ended up joining Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal.

The Democrats have much to cheer about right now. Indeed, they have about everything they could want except an exciting new candidate to lead them in 1976. If the conservative Republicans actually went out and formed a new party — the cup of the Democrats would overflow. They could win with anyone.

Conservative Republicans in Washington and left-wing Laborites in London have much in common. Both are threatening to bolt if they can't impose their views on their party. It is a fair assumption that a third-party bolt in either country would be fatal to the party so divided.

## Readers write

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Prof. M. K. Dziewanowski's dim view of the Soviet naval potential, as expressed in his recent Monitor column, is not in line with the thinking of some of the most respected American and British experts and overlooks important facts of history.

Maritime communications between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean on the one hand and the Baltic on the other hand, did not prevent the two Baltic squadrons of the Empress Catherine from reaching the Mediterranean and fighting several victorious battles against the numerically superior Turkish fleet.

According to Donald W. Mitchell's authoritative "History of Russian and Soviet Sea Power" (Macmillan, 1974), the defeat of the Imperial Russian fleet in the Japanese war was not so

much the result of poor communications as of faulty Russian strategy.

The Baltic-White Sea canal does permit passage of small naval vessels. The new canal between the Baltic and the Black Sea can be negotiated by rocket-carrying torpedo boats and other fast vessels of small size. This was demonstrated by the Soviets on Navy Day two years ago when small naval vessels from the Baltic appeared on the Volga below Moscow.

Professor Dziewanowski's remark, that in case of a Sino-Soviet war the Port Arthur and Dalian harbors would be the first targets of Chinese missiles and bombs, must be based on the assumption that in case of such a war the Soviets would immediately oc-

## Arms traffic in modern dress

By Charles W. Yost

Washington  
The United States is now the world's largest exporter of arms. Our crusade of the 1980s against "the merchants of death" is long ago forgotten.

United States arms exports in 1973 were approximately twice as extensive as those of the Soviet Union. We far outdistance France and Britain, and are competing energetically against them even in Europe, their own home ground.

Our sales in fiscal 1974 were more than \$8 billion and will doubtless increase this year. We have of course long been pouring arms into Vietnam and Cambodia and continue to do so. We provide both Turkey and Greece with their arsenals. Our supply to Pakistan was cut off for some years but seems about to resume.

The Middle East has now become our favored and most lucrative customer. Arms supplies to Israel were valued at \$2.5 billion in fiscal 1974, the year of the last war, and will be substantial, though probably less, this year. Sales to three Persian Gulf states alone — Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait — were \$4.4 billion in 1974 and will be between \$4 billion and \$6 billion this year.

In this a healthy and necessary enterprise for the United States to conduct on such a scale?

There are a number of persuasive arguments in its favor. First is that we must supply our allies when they cannot supply themselves; if we did not, they would not be able to carry their weight in the alliance. Second is that, when we have withdrawn or are withdrawing troops on which countries have depended, as in Vietnam and Korea, we have an obligation to enable them henceforth to defend themselves.

A more general argument is that, by providing arms to a state threatened by the Soviet Union or by neighboring countries, we reduce the danger of attack, maintain balance and stability, promote peace. This is the argument principally adduced for our supplying almost everyone in the Middle East.

A fourth argument is that arms sales help to rectify our unfavorable balance of payments. It has long been maintained that such sales balance out the costs of maintaining troops in Europe. It is now asserted that sales to the Persian Gulf are required to reduce our huge petrodollar outflow.

Finally, it is claimed that if we do not sell, someone else will. Why should we deprive our industries of these markets for the benefit of others?

Such arguments have obviously prevailed with the administration, as they have with its predecessors. Should they not, however, be examined today with a colder, more skeptical eye?

Certainly we must provide our allies in NATO with what they clearly need and cannot obtain elsewhere. How much, however, do they really need today? How great is the actual threat that confronts them?

What of allies like Turkey, Greece, or Pakistan which may be primarily interested in using our arms for purposes other than the common defense, yet which protest loudly that we are intervening in their internal affairs if we presume to cut supplies?

How long are we obliged to continue to help countries like Vietnam and Korea where we once fought wars? Does our massive assistance in the past create an eternal obligation? Should we not reassess these situations to determine what our present national interest is in the defense of these countries, and how high a priority that defense should have in relation to other demands upon us, domestic and foreign?

On the more general question, do we really promote stability and peace when we lavish arms upon one or both sides in a troubled area? Are we not merely rationalizing our desire to obtain short-term advantages from the recipients?

What is the real threat to the Persian Gulf states today that did not exist yesterday? May we not be provoking the Soviets to ship in equal quantities to rival states? Could we

not be fueling fears and developing itchy trigger fingers on both sides? War, not peace, may be the most likely ultimate consequence.

Moreover, as we learned to our cost in Vietnam, arms supplies may be the first slope on a long toboggan ride. Recipients have to be trained in the use of American arms. That means advisers and military missions. It often difficult for advisers to avoid becoming involved in local politics. War breaks out, they may be asked to give advice in the field, to pilot planes, to fire rockets.

At the end of the toboggan slide the United States may find itself embroiled in a prolonged local war drawn into another confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Finally, what of the argument that if we don't supply, others will? What? Our allies in Europe? A balance of payments help more than we do. Moreover, they are less likely to be drawn into confrontation with the Soviet Union. Where arms are necessary, they may be less conspicuous suppliers than we are.

At all events, the international traffic in arms is escalating to more and more absurd and dangerous levels. Short-term "stability" may develop into long-term explosions, involvements, confrontations, or great human suffering. It is time we paused and thought very seriously about the whole problem.

The author of this article writes from a background of 40 years as a United States diplomat.

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## Mirror of opinion

### Hats in the ring

Senator Henry Jackson of Washington announced his candidacy for the presidency [recently]. Representative Morris Udall of Arizona has already thrown his hat in the ring. So have former Senator Fred Harris of Oklahoma and former Governor Jimmy Carter of Georgia. State Senator Julian Bond of Georgia says he is also a candidate. Former Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina is also said to be planning to make the race. An Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas has announced [his intentions]. The Democratic presidential primary field is beginning to look like a cornfield for Merrill Lynch — a herd of candidates bullish on the chance of a Democrat's being elected in 1976.

Without taking anything away from the sincerity of all the rest of the Democrats named above except Jackson, we would have to say that so far, he is the only member of the herd who can claim a record of experience and accomplishment of the kind Americans usually require of their President. Jackson, who is 62, has been dealing with problems of national concern since 1940, first as a representative, then as a senator. He has been a leader in the shaping of legislation dealing with military preparedness, with foreign trade, with exploitation and conservation of natural resources, with economic matters. No other Democrat who has yet announced he will enter the primaries now has presidential stature. The other members of the party who could start a campaign on equal terms with Jackson — Senators Humphrey, Muskie and Kennedy — are not expected to enter the primaries. That could mean the primaries won't mean much in 1976, which would be ironic, considering the efforts Democrats went to in the last two Congresses to make primary campaigning more open to newcomers.

Of course, Bentsen or Carter or some other dark horse could win enough support in the primaries to capture the nomination. They deserve to be heard. We do not mean to suggest that we think Jackson would make the ideal Democratic nominee. He is right in the mainstream of his party insofar as domestic issues are concerned. "A progressive Democrat" is what he calls himself. But he is also a cold warrior whose present views on U.S.-Russian relations could be harmful to détente. Everyone will want to hear more from him on that. And will he stand out so in the herd (as Muskie did to no avail four years ago) that he should have no trouble gaining the media's and the public's attention. — The Sun (Baltimore)

What actions are the most excellent? Those, certainly, which most powerfully appeal to the great primary human affections: to those elementary feelings which subsist permanently in the race, and which are independent of time. These feelings are permanent and the same; that which interests them is permanent and the same also.

Matthew Arnold

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